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The Editors must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE alarm and dissatisfaction at the last meeting of the Alma Mater Society, occasioned by the budget of our Treasurer, was such as to lead some members into expressing their sentiments in no measured terms, of the conduct of our delinquent subscribers in neglecting to pay up. The report was bad enough, but we are not exercised over it to the extent the Society was, and cannot adopt any of the direful ways suggested to us for compelling payment. Because we know that no one would wilfully neglect to pay his subscription; and that it is carelessness which is the cause of the delinquency; and we hope by putting the gist of the report itself before our readers to show them what a fix we are in, and then to ask them to help us out of it.

Of about 550 outside subscribers only 220 have paid their \$1; and as the liabilities of the JOURNAL amount to \$475, we are sure the reasonableness of sending in their subscription at once, (to W. G. BROWN, Drawer 1146, Kingston, Ont.)

We received a letter last summer, after the close of the session, from a subscriber who

had fallen two or three months behind in paying his subscription, which was so much to our mind that we can quote it even now. "Please find enclosed, &c. I deeply regret that I have overlooked this matter before: When you are willing to sacrifice your time and interests for the organ of the college, the least your subscribers can do is to pay up promptly, &c." Our heart went out to that man.

We again call attention to the preceding black lines, and hope the moral will be applied where necessary.

THE University authorities have acceded to a request from those interested, and have agreed to confer the degree of Master of Surgery (C.M.) on those students of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who have completed the course of study necessary for the degree of M.D. All former graduates in Medicine may obtain the new degree by making application and paying the necessary fees. There is not much implied in the degree one way or the other; but if there is any advantage in being able to wear it, there is no reason why our students should not be entitled to the privilege as well as those of other Canadian colleges.

AS the number graduated from the different faculties yearly increases, the necessity for a change in the ceremony of laureation grows apparent. As things are at present, each candidate is called up and presented separately by the Vice-Principal in a Latin address to the Chancellor, who receives and laudates him. This is an im-

posing ceremony, and the dignified mien and voice of the worthy Doctor, lends it a certain charm; but it takes too long, and the sameness in the case of each graduate is apt to become monotonous.

Of course we are alive to the fact that a student's graduation marks probably about the most important epoch in his life, and that the occasion should, therefore, be celebrated in no ordinary way, so that the changes we recommend will not be very slashing, but merely that the Vice-Principal should present each candidate by name, but all at the same time and by the one address. In other respects the ceremony might well remain as it is.

WHEN one looks at the portraits in Convocation Hall, he begins to think that it was time that the list should be completed by the portrait of the ex-Principal, the Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, now of Canonbie, Scotland. Ex-Principals Liddell, Machar and Leach are there to beam down upon the assembly, but the imposing figure of Dr. Snodgrass is absent from the scene. There are several ways for obtaining this portrait, and so we don't suggest any, but presume that merely calling attention to the matter will be sufficient to ensure its being placed there before next session.

THAT very select company which is made up of the Honorary Graduates of Queen's University is yearly being extended in numbers, but is by no means declining in prestige and honor.

It is universally admitted that the degree of LL.D. conferred on the venerable Sir Wm. Young, the learned Mr. Alphæus Todd and the brilliant Frechette, was an honor which was eminently fitting and well deserved. The number of those who have received this degree is now fifteen, three of

whom are dead. McGill College also conferred the same honor on Dr. Frechette this spring. But as Dr. Grant observed at Montreal this was only gilding refined gold, because Queen's had conferred the degree only two days before.

NOW that ladies are allowed to study Medicine in our University here, a few notes describing what women have done, and are doing as physicians, may prove interesting to our readers, and encouraging to the ladies who contemplate taking up the profession.

Professor Rachel L. Bodley, M.D., delivered and address to the graduating class of the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, last March, in the course of which she made the following important statements: That the College has been in existence thirty years, and has sent out two hundred and seventy-six graduates, of whom two hundred and forty-four are still living. Several of these are professors in Medical Colleges in Philadelphia and New York, and fourteen lecturers and instructors in Medical Colleges; one is physician in charge of the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia; one is resident physician to the department for women in State Hospital for Insane of the Southeastern District of Pennsylvania; one is physician of State Hospital for the Insane; one is assistant physician of State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg. In New York, one is resident physician of the Nursery and Children's Hospital, Staten Island; one assistant resident physician of same institution; eight are assistant physicians in the Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, and in the New England Hospital in Boston; others are consulting and visiting physicians to hospitals and charitable institutions, and members of consulting boards. Others have in the past occupied similar positions. The average annual income of seventy-six from

their profession is \$2,907.30, and the incomes of sixty-six vary from \$1,000 to \$20,000. Four are receiving incomes of from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Some of these graduates are doing a noble work in the far off lands, India, China and Japan. No man in these countries, whatever his profession, is allowed access to the women of any household but his own, not even in the extremity of disease, but a lady educated as a physician may have as ready and intimate intercourse with those of her own sex as in this country. This being the case what a mighty influence a true-hearted Christian lady-physician can exert both over the bodies and souls of the women of the East?

Eight of the graduates of this College have engaged in this work, and one of them, Dr. Mary Seelye, established a child's hospital in Calcutta, the first of its kind in India, and so endeared herself as a woman and a physician to both natives and Europeans that, although she has passed away from this earth, she will never be forgotten.

A moral may be drawn from these statements and applied to the women of Canada. The practice of Medicine will afford them a sphere of labor, to which the school-desk and the counting house are not to be compared. It is well known that there are many female complaints which can not be properly treated for the simple reason that the medical *man* does not and cannot fully understand them. The screech that the study of medicine by a woman is debasing, and that she was not intended for such a profession, and such like nonsense, is fast dying away, and only taken up by men of a jealous and bigoted character, and shallow-minded women who think because they are contented to live supported by others, that there should be no others of a more independent spirit than themselves.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

CONSIDERING the fact that the University is now properly housed, and that the present session was the most eventful and auspicious that has left its impress on old Queen's, the Senate thought it eminently proper that its close should be celebrated in a manner suitable to the joyous feelings which every one connected with the University must feel. At this season of the year her loyal sons love to gather around their Alma Mater, and numerous are the Alumni who pour into the old university city—many coming hundreds of miles at each recurring Convocation for no other purpose than to renew the recollections of their college days.

We believe the Senate intend hereafter to make the closing ceremonies of such a character, and of such duration, that Alumni will find it worth their while to attend them; and the proceedings which have just come to a close may be looked on as a forerunner of what may be expected at the close of each session.

These proceedings were so eminently interesting that we will endeavor to set them before our readers in as full an account as possible, merely remarking that, as the other members of the staff have left for their homes, the work of getting out this JOURNAL has necessarily devolved upon the writer, who hopes he will be excused if any omissions or mistakes may be made.

SUNDAY.

The results of the Final Examinations in Arts and Theology were made known on Saturday. The suspense being over and anxiety removed, the session was considered practically closed on that day.

This (Sunday) was appointed for the delivery of the Baccalaureate Sermon—the first ever given in the college—by Rev. James Williamson, LL.D., Vice-Principal, who has seen thirty-six classes graduate from the college. We give a short report of the sermon.

Shortly after the opening proceedings, Dr. Grant said the session was drawing to a close, and with it these Sunday afternoon services. He expressed the

gratification of the Senate with the manner in which everything connected with them had been conducted. The benefit of them to the University had been almost as great as if an additional chair had been established. He thanked the students who had in charge the details of the services and those who had composed the efficient choir. Still more had he to express his gratitude to those distinguished divines, of different denominations, who, by their presence and their teachings, without fee or reward, did so much to make the services successful. The very sight of those leading clergymen coming together was a practical illustration of the unity of christendom, and of the spirit which, he trusted, would always animate those in charge of the University:

Dr. Williamson preached upon the following words:

"That which was born of the spirit is spirit.

"Marvel not that I said unto thee thou must be born again."—John III, 4-7.

The speaker commented upon the feelings of the newly admitted graduates, observing that their situation was different from what it was at the beginning of the session, when they braced themselves for the work and looked forward to its successful and honorable termination. Hitherto they had trained for the race with a comparatively limited number of onlookers watching their performance, ere long they would enter the lists and be subject to the critical gaze and mark of the public throng. Hitherto they had been more or less under the direction of tutors and governors but soon they would be left to their own resources and efforts, their fond loving, and anxious relatives, professors and fellow students following their journeyings with affectionate concern, and their country and University expecting each of them to do his duty. He remarked that perhaps on another occasion he would speak of the importance of not allowing their knowledge to suffer by disuse. They should not leave it like weapons hung upon the wall, or the swords that rust in their scabbards, but be kept bright and burnished by continual duty in so far as opportunities allowed, not for display but for the better equipment of themselves in their several walks of life. It was not his purpose to speak of the vocations of life which they might select but rather direct attention to one of the great themes which embodied in it that which would inspire and guide them however occupied. "That which is born of the spirit is spirit." "Marvel not that I said unto thee thou must be born again." Reference was made to the circumstances under which the words of the text were spoken by our Lord in reply to Nicodemus and their significance and meaning, the discourse hinging upon the nature of the new life and its source. We are born again, not by any external transformation, but a thorough and abiding renewal, great, decided and peculiar; the introduction to a state which will be made more perfect and eternal in the heavenly kingdom. Before the awakening we become as new creatures; old things pass away and all things become new; we possess the faculties and manifest the tokens of a new spiritual existence, and are imbued with new tastes, feelings, understandings and affections; we experience a heaven on earth. The preacher alluded to the fact that all believers are not spiritually alike. Some are like new born babes, weak in the faith; some are no longer children, but strong men; others seem near to the stature of the perfect man. While there is a great diversity in their traits and characteristics all are possessed of the same new spiritual nature. This new life, which we must have is not impossible as some may be ready to exclaim: nothing is impossible with God. How is man to realize this spiritual life? Not by ceremonial, ordinances, or human agencies and efforts; not by prayer, and the reading and hearing of

the word alone, though they are great instruments by which to renew and sanctify; it is only God in us who worketh to will and to do. The growth of the new life may be as the growth of the body, or the action of the wind, invisible and unseen, but the actual changes are indicated by the effects produced. The concluding portion of the discourse dealt with the desirability and necessity for the second birth, which all can have, and to the evidence which one has when such takes place within him.

The sermon was marked by vigour and earnestness throughout. It was most attentively listened to.

The Bachelors of '81 occupied the front row of seats, and the attendance was above the average.

The choir had put forth an extra effort to furnish good music and it is needless to say that it was successful.

MONDAY.

The only item on the programme for Monday, April 25th, was the annual scientific lecture given by Professor Dupuis, of which we give a synopsis:

After an elaborate and glowing introduction the lecturer observed that the astronomer desires to know something about the great body upon which he dwells. Does it extend, as it appears to do, indefinitely in all directions? Or is it limited, and if limited by what? What is beneath it, if it has any beneath? Or does it reach indefinitely downwards? Perplexing questions, but our astronomer is not discouraged. He believes in the potency of industry and of patient observation, as he cannot bring these bodies into submissiveness to his will, he must accommodate his will to their time. To the east he travels in search of knowledge, to the north and the south until confronted upon the one hand by a seemingly immitable ocean, or upon the other by some precipitous mountain chain with its inaccessible peaks dressed in the garments of eternal snow. He asks what is beyond? Whether the earth be limited or whether it extends upon all sides to infinity as yet he cannot tell, but go where he will the sun pursues his unvarying course, the moon continues to wax and wane, and the stars shine out from the nightly firmament. He has no doubt that it is the same sun and the same moon that he sees from day to day, that rises in the east and disappears in the west. But how do they get from the west back to the east again? If the earth is continuous downwards there may possibly be a subterranean channel or sort of gigantic tunnel, or even more than one, and such an explanation is sufficient in the presence of all that our observer yet knows although it may not be altogether satisfactory. He so on learns to recognize particular clusters of stars; he notices that certain groups appear from night to night and season to season, and observation reveals the fact that they in general rise in the east and set in the west and the astronomer arrives at conclusions somewhat as follows: To tunnel the earth for a mere fire ball like the sun might be possible, but to do so for the host of stars rising and setting at nearly all points of the horizon would be to deprive the earth of all support from below. Hence the earth must be without foundation, hung upon nothing, in the midst of space, and surrounded upon all sides by the starry firmament. In our lone astronomer we have an ideal representative of our ancestral observers. The ancient astronomers had very inadequate ideas of the distance of sun, moon and stars, from the earth, and the erroneous conception of the planetary distances led them into errors of theory which were not corrected until the middle of the 16th century. Had they known, as we do, that the distance intervening between the earth and the sun is itself 90,000,000 miles, Hipparchus might have anticipated Copernicus, and what is now modern astronomical theory

might have been enriched by the labours of Aristotle and Ptolemy. As the great mass of fixed stars appears to move in a common phalanx, sweeping around the earth with unvarying motion from age to age and keeping the same positions in relation to each other, it became to our ancestors difficult to conceive any explanation which did not introduce a rigid bond of connection between the members of this great system. Hence they found an easy explanation in the supposition that the stars were brilliant points of light fixed in the surface of a great sphere of crystal, which revolved about this earth as a centre, and thus carried the stars along with it. This formed the outer sphere, which enclosed within it a series of concentric spheres carrying the sun, moon and several planets respectively. These spheres were supposed to be so perfectly crystalline as to be quite invisible, and their motion, as they rolled within each other, formed a sort of harmony known as the "music of the spheres," which was so ethereal in character as to be inaudible to mortal ears, but reserved for the delatation of the gods. Fancy the astonishment of Hipparchus, or Aristotle could they have been brought to believe that one of these points, which they so complacently fixed upon their outer sphere, is some millions of times larger than this earth which they had made their centre of motion! Who first manufactured the spheres and fixed them into their places we do not know, but the system was taught by Pythagoras about 500 B.C.; it was extended and brought more into unison with observation by the mighty genius of Aristotle about 360 B.C.; he was succeeded by Hipparchus from 160 to 125 B.C., and he again by the great author of *Almagest* 150 B.C., who made some modifications and added some new machinery, while still adhering to the fundamental principle of crystalline spheres. But even in the changes which this cumbersome system underwent we have a gradual progress towards the true constitution of the solar system. It is possible that the man who first proposed the existence of crystalline spheres was quite satisfied with his theory, but as men got more extended notions of the universe and the positions of the sun and earth mistrust of the cyclic theory began to encroach upon their orthodoxy. Even Pythagoras ventured the idea that the sun might be the centre of the universe, but tradition and education outweighed ill-defined theories and bare possibilities. The world was not prepared for a higher ideal of the universe until Copernicus, in the beginning of the 16th century, proclaimed that system of the universe which, by being associated with his name, has rendered it immortal. Succeeding Copernicus was Tycho Brahe, about the middle of the 16th century, who rejected the Copernican theory and adopted a modification of the Ptolemaic one, primarily because he had an inadequate idea of the sun's distance from the earth, and finally of the real dimensions of the visible universe. The lecturer then brought before the audience some considerations in regard to the methods by which astronomers determine the distance from the earth. In going over these he resorted to a little simple geometry which alone was the science which measured the universe. Methods divide themselves into three:

- (1) Geometrical methods.
- (2) Physical methods.
- (3) Mechanical methods.

Under the former heading he discussed the manner of measuring distances upon the earth; parallax and angles; the reason why the sun's distance cannot be obtained as the moon's; transits of Venus, and what is meant by the term; why we do not have a transit at every conjunction; the years when the transits have occurred, viz., 1631, 1639, 1761, 1769, 1874, and to occur in 1882 and 2004; visibility of transits in different parts of the globe; the appearance and the application of photography in observing their progress; opposition of Mars, opposition of Flora, Anadue,

etc. In connection with the physical methods he alluded to Roemer's discovery of the velocity of light, which he illustrated, the possibility of measuring light, accompanied by a diagram of Fizeau's and Foucault's experiments, the origin of the latter being explained. In referring to the mechanical methods he dwelt upon the monthly equation of the earth, the lunar inequality, and the perturbations of Venus. To the question, Of what use or advantage is all this to mankind, individually, or to the world at large? he had two answers to make. (1) Scientific men do not look as a rule to ultimate results. They pursue science merely on account of science, and because they love the discovery of truth. (2) It is seldom possible to predict the ultimate benefits which come to mankind from any discovery, for oftentimes things which appear to be but trivial in their character lead to the most wonderful results. Where is the utility of all research, historical, mental or physical? We who are enjoying the rich gifts which it brings can scarcely estimate their value. But take away our science and the clouds of ancient ignorance and error shall settle down like some gloomy nightmare upon an enlightened world. Take away our science, and along with it our arts and our civilization, and our consequent greatness will depart, and

"Like the useless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wrack behind."

TUESDAY.

On Tuesday, April 26th, a feature altogether new was introduced, viz., the holding of a special Convocation for the hearing of the Valedictory Addresses of the graduating classes, and the reading of the University Prize Poem by the author. The Glee Club and students were stationed in the gallery and made things noisy before the entering of the members of Convocation, by singing snatches of the most popular chants. Notwithstanding the bad weather the hall was well filled when at precisely 3 o'clock the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Professors, and other members of Convocation filed in and took their seats on the platform. The Principal announced that five poems had been sent in for the prize offered by the Senate and that the competition had been keen. The Senate had obtained outside criticism, and after much consideration had agreed to award the prize to a freshman—Mr. T. G. Marquis, of Chatham, N.B. (applause), and called on him to read it. Mr. Marquis is a pupil of the poet Roberts, who has evidently instilled into the prize poet of '81 some of his own poetic spirit and talent. The subject was a classical one, being the story of "Nausicaa" from the *Odyssey*, expressed in simple and easy verse, which showed undoubted poetic talent. We reserve it for publication next session. The "gallery" then rendered *Gaudemus igitur* to an appreciative audience (of the words, not the sentiment).

DR. J. H. BETTS.

The chosen representative of the graduating class in Medicine, was then called on to give the valedictory address for that class. Dr. Betts' address was most eloquent, but he spoke in too low a voice to admit of its being fully appreciated.

He was certain that among the mingled feelings which found a place in their breasts to-day, the prominent one was that of sincere regret. Partings were always painful, but when that parting involved not only a separation from companions, but also the severance of ties which

bound them closely to a beneficent Alma Mater, ties which have become a part of their very beings, the poignancy of the parting is multiplied a thousand fold. "Like those of the gentle Elia, the household gods of most of us" plant a terribly fixed foot and are not easily rooted up. They met to part as a Class forever, only as a Class, however, be it noted, and they reaped some consolation from that. For were it a final parting then indeed would their hearts be heavy. Up to the present they had been in a state of pupillage, but henceforth they were emancipated from the trammels of restrictions incident to that state. The world was before them, "it was their oyster," and it lay with themselves to open it astutely, not precipitately desiring at once to attain a place of eminence lest they might simply lacerate their fingers and break their nails, not trusting to some good fortune to give them what their own honest efforts had never deserved, but persistently setting before their mind's eye that goal which commends itself as most desirable of attainment, and then follow out the same with a rigid steadfastness of purpose. However, the favours of fortune were not to be dispised; the greatest of men have owed in a great measure the positions attained by them to the favour of that beneficent goddess. It was the part of a provident man to "grasp the skirts of happy chance," and thus seize opportunities, which when taken at the flood might bear him out to fortune and eminence, and any man who accepts proffered opportunities, provided he does not allow his trust in fortune to impair his heart is an astute man. A four years' course had given them such an insight into the Alma Mater that he could t say for himself, and also for the majority of his classmates, that the profession commended itself most strongly, whether viewed in its merciful aspect, or whether in its scientific aspect. In another respect did the profession of medicine take the highest rank. The science of law did not rest upon absolute and unchangeable principles, it was from beginning to end a mere matter of convention, but the principles of medicine are as fixed and immutable as the laws of the universe themselves. Without fixity and absolute uniformity in its fundamental law it could never rise above the rudest empiricism. Regarded as a field for research, none wider or more prolific could be found than that which medicine presents. Before closing, he desired on behalf of himself and fellow students to thank the Professors of the Royal College for their kind and courteous treatment. He hoped the customary bidding adieu did not in reality involve a final separation, but that they might only tend to strengthen the union that had so happily existed between them for the past four years. In severing their connection as pupils they desired to express their affection and attachment to the Alma Mater, and hoped that it will in no way become weakened. They were all aware to whose untiring and self-regardless efforts the prosperous state of things in connection with the Alma Mater was owing. She had been entrusted to the guidance of a wise and firm hand, and they rested contented in the full assurance that affairs will not be less happily confided to the same direction in future.

Luniger Horatius, another Latin song, was then sung—the students as usual thinking to increase the harmony by keeping time with their feet.

The Chancellor then introduced

MR. DANIEL M'TAVISH, B.A.,

who delivered the address for the twenty-three B.A.'s.

He referred to the fact that three years and a half before his Class, 30 in number, were enrolled as under-graduates. Four eventful sessions had passed since then, the first rendered remarkable by the resignation and departure of Dr. Snodgrass, and the appointment of his successor, Principal Grant; the second by the success of the endowment scheme

and by the death of Mr. J. R. Pollock, an affectionate classmate, that of 1879-80 for the demise of Prof. Mackerras, whose memory is engraven in the hearts of the students; the present for the opening of the new building amid great applause and rejoicing. Great changes had taken place internally during their college career. The mental transformation had been great. Now that their college course was over they would have to take their place in the ranks of the great army whose soldiers are fighting the battle of life, some to go to the bar, some to teach, some to study medicine, some to study theology. Practical men, they should be ready to conceive that their education had been of benefit to them; they should disabuse their minds of the idea that their knowledge was complete. Their education, forsooth, was only properly begun; they should have a higher aim than mere money-making; they should endeavour to leave the world better than they found it. The truly successful man is he who combines theory with practice. He hoped none would attempt too much, seeking to accomplish great things and succeeding in nothing. Every department of knowledge is becoming so full, modern research has brought so many new facts to light, that it is impossible to know more than one subject well. Success is only the result of concentrated effort. He quoted the cases of Galileo and Napoleon I. in illustration of this thought. He referred to the fact that many graduates in leaving College thought they possessed the philosopher's stone which would at once turn all the baser metals into gold. Sealed with the insignia of a University they thought they were going forth to take the world by storm. But the great men have not always been those who succeeded at first. The late Lord Beaconsfield was an example of early failure and final triumph. But though all may not succeed like him every one may attain to a good life. The highest aim of all would be to live so that their memories may be as dear and helpful to their successors as those of the now departed dead were to the living. Lastly they should pledge the solemn vow that they should never bring dishonour upon their "benign mother." He and his class mates bade to all whom they held dear a last kind farewell. Addressing the Principal and Professors he acknowledged the educational benefits and kindnesses he and his friends received. Instead of answering "Adsum" as they had so often done to the roll call, they hoped to say "Adsum" wherever deeds of virtue and valor were to be done. Speaking to the citizens the speaker said he admired their generosity in robing their Alma Mater in such beautiful and costly outer garments. The money was well invested. In helping the College the citizens had been helping the students, and with grateful remembrance of what had been done the latter said farewell. The closing words were a narrative of student experiences. All the success which the graduates achieved was wholly the result of downright hard work. They met for the last time, but the friendships formed at College would never be broken.

Litoria was then sung with great gusto.

MR. JAMES ROSS, B.D.,

representing the graduating class in Divinity, was received with the utmost enthusiasm, the students singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Ross is the most distinguished student who has left Queen's for many a day. He said:

MR. CHANCELLOR, MEMBERS OF THE CONVOCATION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—There is always a certain amount of pleasure in reaching a goal which duty or ambition has set up, and this satisfaction is naturally in proportion to the time, labor, and self-denial which have been required to reach it. But when the attainment of the particular end in view brings with it the dissolution of

many tender ties, separation from an institution whose halls are like home, and from intercourse with those who are in a special sense fathers and brethren, when the future looms up with new responsibilities and untried friendships, a tinge of sorrow and regret is mingled with our joy. When we think of the difficulties which await us, the mistakes which we will be likely to make, the problems which the world will crowd upon us for solution, and all its cold heartless criticism, we would be content to remain here forever, to pursue our investigations in the quiet walks of learning, and to enjoy fellowships with those whose tastes are congenial and whose worth has been proved. But the wish is vain, the period of preparation is over, and we must fight the battle ardent as we are. To-day our thoughts dwell on the past and the future. Many changes have taken place within the period of our residence here. Compared with us the others who have been before you are but yesterday, and know nothing. (Laughter.) The class which is now bidding you farewell—the largest which has ever left the Divinity Hall—touches on the one hand the old system of compulsory classes, and on the other it has shared the advantages of the present time. We reflect with delight on the many hours of pleasant communion which we have spent with kindred spirits here. We will not soon forget these joyous years when, free from all serious care, we performed the duties of the hour and thought not of the morrow except with sanguine expectations of the success and honors which it would bring. But the memories of the past are not all pleasant. The vicissitudes of mortality have made themselves felt even in the peaceful routine of academic life. We reflect with sorrow, one whose place to-day is empty, one whom we not only admired but loved above all living men as a friend and brother. We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without paying a tribute to that memory which is dear to us as our own honor and life. When shall we be influenced by such indescribable power as accompanied his presence? When shall we learn from another such noble self-denial and chivalrous devotion to duty as we beheld in him? As wealth and learned leisure increase in our land our Alma Mater may get more profound scholars whose names may be more widely heralded by the voice of common fame, but shall we not miss the genial spirit of him who kindled the hearts who called forth the moral as well as intellectual energy, and who offered himself a living sacrifice on the altar of his church and university. We turn our thoughts to the future and face it as truly and bravely as we can. It cannot be said of any of us that we are only beginning the sterner duties of life, and are now for the first time venturing out utterly ignorant of the character and ways of men. True, we are about to enter a new and very responsible field of labor, but it is many years since we all began to wield a sword and buckler in the great battle of life. Not one of us has been maintained by indulgent parents or fostered by wealth. What we have attained represents our own efforts alone, and we are here to-day by virtue of some pretty hard knocks. But we are not sorry for this; we do not wish that it had been otherwise. The training which this has afforded in cheerful contentment, in strict economy, yes, and in implicit trust in the special providence of God, has not been the least important part of our education. If we say to-day, in an outburst of gratitude, "Jehovah has been mindful of us," the strain will be incomplete unless we add with equal emphasis, "and He will bless us."

It might seem to some from the nature of the training prescribed by our church that our work is to be chiefly intellectual, that we are to the authorized teachers of a particular society, to keep ourselves abreast of the thought of the age, to repel all scepticism, and to expound to the people the truths of christianity. It will,

indeed, be our duty to explore as far as possible all the branches of knowledge to which we have been introduced, and to endeavour to grasp their principles since it will be impossible to master all their details. We will be expected to be able to render a reason of the hope that is in us to the learned as well as to the ignorant; but this will be a means to an end rather than the end itself. Your main business will be, not so much to communicate new information as to arouse men to practical duty, to put them in mind of things which they know very well already, to make all our resources subservient to the origination of moral life, the restoration of the defaced image of the Creator to the soul. It is asserted in some quarters that the pulpit and religious systems generally have lost their power over men. It is admitted that they accomplish some good in dark and superstitious times, but they are not adapted to an age of liberty and reason, and consequently are passing away. These persons say that the press is the great moral power of the day. Now we are not ignorant of the immense influence for good and for evil which it wields, but when we are told by the editor of the average village weekly, who dishes up to his readers the latest scandal or murder in all its disgusting details, or who stabs his neighbor under the fifth rib for a living, that the press is the only educator we must be allowed to demur. We believe that the office of the church is as necessary now as ever it was, and that it is as well suited to the wants of men. If we did not hold this we would be false to the first principles of honesty by our position this day. If we are told that religion has been always the contrivance of an interested priesthood we reply by asking the old question, What gave the priest his power? How did he succeed in establishing a sway over the wildest and most turbulent spirits who disposed all other contract? Was it not because the foundations of religion are deeply laid in the very elements of mind, because the profoundest of all human wants is the want of God. Religion has been corrupted by admixtures of earth, dishonored by the vilest hypocrisy and desperately opposed to physical and intellectual power, yet it still lives and daily extends its domain. It has been well said that "the religious spirit is irrepressible." It rises from the very bosom of the school which disowns it, and takes new and strange shapes in its strange home. However man may prize science and its results apparently he cannot live on them. If a man knew all the facts and laws by which he is surrounded he would still be far from perfect happiness. If he certainly knew that there was nothing but facts and laws this knowledge would fill him with unutterable sorrow. He wants a relationship of love to an infinitely perfect personality. To minister to this want the church has been instituted, and to this she is now applying herself with no common zeal. She is not lagging behind in culture, or in earnestness as some say, although no doubt she is not perfect. Spiritual life is awakening on every hand. The halitations of darkness and cruelty are becoming the gardens of Jehovah, and these accessions to the moral force of the world are arousing new interest at home. Even the historian of enthusiasm could hardly accuse the minister of to-day of filling up his weekly hour with the grand and gentle excitement of an orthodox discourse, or by toiling through his narrow round of spiritualistic dogmas, by creeping along some low level of scholastic morality, or by addressing the initiated in some mystic phraseology. Those who are in earnest at all are at a white heat. Every day the line between a practical belief in Christ and no belief at all is becoming more distinct. On the one hand we have peace, joy, and the highest form of morality, and usefulness; and on the other the bleak results of sheer atheism. True religion is no longer relegated to a special sphere; its duties no longer consist of a round of useless transactions. Religion in daily life is the watchword of

the church of to-day, and to enforce this by every means in his power is the duty of the Christian minister. Our course of life is therefore, to be peculiar. If selfishness be sin in other men it will be much more in us. We must not think of ourselves at all; but if the line of duty to which we feel ourselves called has been dictated by love to God and man why should we call it self-sacrifice when the law of love within coincides with the outward action. Before us there appears no reward of ambition, no prospect of worldly wealth. The pathway to these was open to us long ago, and we deliberately passed it by. If we now turn aside to seek vulgar honors or other possessions which perish we will cut a sorry figure. Our ambition will be a poor one, to be laughed to scorn by the children of this world. The dignity of the office to which we look forward rises far above all distinctions of wealth and position, which the world delights to honor, and which shape its course of action. We will feel that all are derived from the same divine parent. All have the same capacity for improvement, and after the one model of holiness all ought to aspire. We must enter the houses of the rich and poor with the same end in view, to stimulate to a sense of duty, to strengthen the bonds of the brotherhood of man by clearer convictions of the brotherhood of God. We go forth to labor where no eye but that of the master sees us, where no voice save His pronounces applause. With His presence and approval we will be content. We will be called upon to mingle in scenes of joy, to hallow with our counsels and with the sanctions of religion the formation of new relationships and the establishment of new homes. It will be ours to stand by the bedside of the suffering, to cheer poor tortured humanity with the promises of patience and strength. We will have to enter the chamber of death with the same truths, that we may support and encourage the soul in the awful moment of dissolution. When life has fled it will fall to our lot to offer the consolation of revelation to sorrowing friends, and to render all the ills of life more easily borne by sharing them ourselves. All those various duties will require no ordinary strength and wisdom. Well might we shrink from the task and seek some less responsible field. But we cannot, we dare not recede. We go from these halls, therefore, with no flourish of trumpets, but solemnly and humbly breathing a prayer for that heavenly light and spiritual vigor which alone can fit us for the way.

Citizens of Kingston, after being strangers within your gates for a period of seven years we bid you adieu. We consider this a model university city, for the student who has no wealth or social position will seldom be tempted to neglect his studies by the presence of your hospitality, nor will we have cause to be exalted above measure by any special social arrangement from you. To those who in dark days did come forward, unsolicited, with generous offers of help, we return our hearty thanks. The debt of gratitude which we give to you for what you have done for our Alma Mater will not soon be discharged. In one sense your liberality has been already remarked by the spirit of enterprise which it awakened, and of which it was the first fruits. May trade and commerce ever flourish within your borders, may you always have plenty to give and the heart to bestow it. In conclusion he bade the students farewell, referring to the happy relationships that had existed among them, and especially the strict sense of honor which he had always found among them. He urged them to cherish it with all the force of their being, for, who is false, said he, to the code of honor which is commonly understood among us will be false to everything under the sun, and above it, too.

Song—"Alma Mater, O!"

The Chancellor then made some announcements, and the Convocation adjourned.

The University Council met immediately after and transacted the usual business.

THE EVENING.

From 7:30 to 8:30 the Chancellor held a reception in the Library. The ladies and gentlemen then proceeded to the Museum, in which the University Banquet was to be held. No better place could possibly be had, as it is yet unfurnished, and its semicircular form makes it peculiarly adapted to such a purpose. The tables were laid and the flower display, under the tasteful and artistic arrangement of the ladies of Stirling House, and other willing workers, was simply exquisite. The Chancellor presided, and had on his right Mayor Pense, Mrs. Mowat, the Vice-Principal, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. R. V. Rogers and Colonel Strange, R.A.; and on his left, Mrs. Ferguson, the Principal, Mrs. McMillan, Dr. Alpheus Todd, Rev. Dr. Bell, and Prof. Carl Harris, of R.M.C. There were about 150 ladies, University men, students and citizens present.

Grace was said by the Chancellor's Chaplain, the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., Ottawa. The *menu* was quite in keeping with everything belonging to the University, and the attack on Stevenson's provisions continued for an hour: when the Chancellor tapped, and the

FEAST OF REASON

began. The list of toasts was long, and began with that of the great and beloved personage from whom the University takes its name—Her Majesty. We append the full list.

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| 1. The Queen. | 13. Master of Arts, 1881. |
| 2. The University. | 14. Bachelors of Divinity, 1881. |
| 3. Sister Institutions. | 15. Doctors of Medicine, 1881. |
| 4. The City. | 16. Honorary Graduates. |
| 5. Our Guests. | 17. Gold Medalists. |
| 6. The Press. | 18. Missionary Associations. |
| 7. The Trustees. | 19. Y. M. C. Associations. |
| 8. Professors, Lecturers, &c. | 20. Glee Club. |
| 9. Alma Mater Society. | 21. Football Club. |
| 10. University Council. | 22. Athletic Association. |
| 11. Benefactors. | 23. Gossamer Association. |
| 12. Bachelors of Arts, 1881. | 24. University Volunteers. |

THE UNIVERSITY.

Colonel Strange, R.A., in rising to propose "The University," said he supposed it was upon the principal of sticking the soldier in the front that he was called upon to make that toast. He felt that he had a right to sympathize with this university, because he belonged to a corps which bore a corresponding emblem, and because he was at the opening of the new building, in which, when he mingled with the students, he was so forcibly reminded of his old Alma Mater. He referred to how much the country depended upon the young men leaving this seat of learning, and to the effect produced upon him by one of the graduates who spoke of the honor of his Alma Mater being equal to that of the British army (Hear, hear.) The prize poem, too, merited a favorable word from him; he was specially interested in it because its theme, the story of Nausicaa, he regarded as the most beautiful in all the range of classical literature, and the choice of the subject and the manner of its treatment spoke well for the poetic future of young Canada. (Applause.) The address of the graduate in Arts seemed to come more from the experience of age than the impetuosity of youth. (Applause.) As for the spokesman for the Divinity class what a soldier he would make! He said a

soldier because the true soldier and the true priest are somewhat alike—in reference to truth and to the use men should make of it at all times and at all risks. It was a hopeful sign, too, to note the desire to cherish that honor which he observed prevailed among them to such a high degree. In going into the world it was desirable that the young men should foster above all things a love of truth, inasmuch as he feared that the greatest vice of the age, to speak plainly, was lying. (Applause and laughter.) The greatest characteristic of the old land from which the Alma Mater of Queen's drew her inspiration, was truth. They should seek to popularize it and perpetuate it. The Southern men may be subtle, but the Northern men must be true. He observed that much was said about those who were born with silver spoons in their mouths. He knew the effect of purse-proud people upon others who were not so, but there should not be so much sensitiveness as he saw some manifest in this connection. A poor fellow should not be looked down upon if he had a silver spoon in his mouth; rather he should be pitied because he had been spoiled. (Laughter.) He advised a spirit of conciliation and generosity, a feeling of gentleness the meaning of which was so often forgotten.

The Colonel closed a very interesting speech by proposing "The University"—long may it be loyal to our Sovereign lady the Queen, whose name it bears.

Principal Grant responded. He was saying only to-day that he would try to make the University his "native case," (laughter) or the special work of his life. He rejoiced to think that Queen's had so many friends, some of whom had given to it and worked for it long before he knew anything about it or had anything to do with it; and the number would be increased as its students graduated from year to year. Those who had delivered addresses were spokesmen for large classes, and this fact must have given them a great sense of power. There were behind them men as true and as strong as themselves, and to whom they were indissolubly linked. The college needed much—and he hoped all its wants would be supplied—but there was one thing which he desired above all others, namely, that the graduating students should maintain the character of their predecessors, and be men of truth, fidelity and unselfishness. There were two kinds of men in the world, one all for self and in favor of anything that would put the pudding on their own plate; the other were those who were not for self and the same in sunshine and dark. These men the students should grapple to their souls with hooks of steel. Before sitting down he proposed the toast of Sister Institutions—they had no feelings towards sister institutions but that of respect.

SISTER INSTITUTIONS.

Prof. Carr Harris (Military College) responded. During his fourteen years' residence in Canada he had had experiences which enabled him to give some advice to the young men starting in life. He had learned this lesson, that those who set out with the intention of making money were not usually the most successful. He would not commend his student friends to adopt such a course. He hoped the graduates of Queen's would go forth in sympathy with those leaving the institution which he represented. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. R. Wightman, M.A., of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, responded for Toronto University. He was pleased with the spirit which characterized the students of Queen's University. In his own department (Philosophy) the curriculum went much farther than that of his Alma Mater. Queen's led, too, in the opening of her doors to young lady students. (Applause.) He noted the attendance of students at University College, the number having advanced from 150 when he graduated ten years

ago to between 300 and 400 at the present time. A great increase, but not proportionately so great as that of Queen's College within the same given time. (Applause.)

THE CITY.

Rev. Dr. Bell gave "The City." The subject and occasion prompted him to narrate his early experiences in connection with Queen's. Twenty-nine years ago the College was not so pretentious as a common school now—days, and he and another removed quite easily the books of the Library from a musty retreat in St. Andrew's Church to the then College building across the road. He was reminded too, of the visit to Prof. Campbell of one who held a high position in the town, and who, entering his son for an education, expressed the wish that he should be made a good "arithmetician." About the same time he (Dr. Bell) lost himself in the wilderness which intervened between King and Barrie streets. He was glad to see that the University was deep in the affections of the people of Kingston.

Mayor Pense said he did not know of any occasion on which a Mayor could speak with greater pleasure than the present. Looking back to the time when Queen's College was cradled eight years before he was born and noting its progress, it could be seen what great credit is due to the city. Compared with the city the progress of the College had been very great. The University, under vigorous, successful management, had made great strides, and the best he could wish for the city—which seemed to be experiencing a revival and increase of commerce—was that it could equal the prosperity of its University. The feeling of the citizens towards Queen's was certainly of a most friendly description. After referring to the maternal benefit received by the people from the University in the way of culture, he alluded to the jealousy that existed between the town and gown in regard to the ladies, and the relationship between them and the graduates who had carried off some of Kingston's greatest prizes, for which they could scarcely be forgiven. (Laughter.) He expressed the sentiments of himself and the citizens when he wished the University all manner of success. (Applause.)

OUR GUESTS.

Dr. Williamson, who was greeted on rising by a remarkable outburst of applause which continued for some time, proposed "Our Guests," the presence of whom was necessary to fill their cup of pleasure upon an occasion such as this. With the toast he associated the name of Mr. Alpheus Todd.

Mr. Todd, who spoke fluently and earnestly, made loyalty the central thought of his remarks. He impressed upon the students the necessity of remembering with affection and respect the name of the Sovereign whose name the college bore. Across the waters there was a partial absence of this devotion to authority. Men must not be loyal to an idea, but to a person, especially when that person is not an autocrat but one in whom there is such a combination of virtues as serve to elevate the people and make the nation renowned. He advised the young men to study current events, the politics and public affairs of the country, thus carrying, by their labors, to still greater distinction the name of their college and winning for themselves a lasting reward.

THE PRESS.

Rev. D. Mitchell, Belleville, proposed "The Press," pointing to its intimate connection with literature, and to journalism as a profession which many college graduates would in all probability select, and which they would find both genial and profitable.

Mr. R. W. Shannon, M.A., '79, editor of the *Daily News*, responded. He could not see why a journalistic depart-

ment could not be carried on successfully in Queen's. Some day it might prove to be a fountain of literature that would send out streams all over the country, similar to those which flowed in the ancient days of Greece.

Mr. Herbert Mowat also responded very briefly. He said that in no capacity would he sooner respond to a toast than as Managing Editor of the *Queen's College Journal*. (The mention of the *JOURNAL* was hailed with prolonged applause.) Because the office was one of the highest in the gift of the students, and he hoped it would not be thought a lack of modesty if he were to say that he represented the first college periodical in the Dominion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. P. M. Pollock then sang "The Warrior Bold," a change in the programme which was highly appreciated by the company.

THE TRUSTEES.

Dr. Michael Sullivan then proceeded in his usual happy strain to propose the "Trustees." Everyone knows Dr. Sullivan's humor, and it was not wanting on this occasion. He said he considered it an honour to be present at the banquet if for no other purpose than to sniff in the aroma of learning which prevailed. He had to propose a toast, "The Trustees." It was his original intention, he said, to give a short biography of each one of them, but abandoned the idea on learning that there were twenty-seven of them. (Laughter.) He was proud to testify to the usefulness of the trustees, not only to Kingston, but in their college work, to the whole country. It was twenty-seven years since he entered Queen's as one of several medical students who were forced out of the Trinity School of Medicine by the enforcement of what practically amounted to a denial of faith, and it struck him as flattering to the city that so many should come to it from the east and west of Canada and find a haven in Kingston under the aegis of Queen's University. The liberality and wisdom of providing an educational institution open to all denominations were highly appreciated. In the selection of the city for the site of their college the trustees gave evidence of their great good sense, not for the reason that the students were left in quietude and not accorded hospitalities, as stated in a valedictory address. He was sorry the reader of that address had been allowed to waste his sweetness for the last seven years. His impression was that some young lady had gone back on him. (Laughter.) The trustees showed their good sense in choosing Kingston, because it was fair to look upon, as were also those who were in it; and in the erection of the new building a monument had been reared of credit to themselves and the people of Kingston. If all the trustees were like Hon. John Hamilton they would pass. (Applause.)

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw replied in felicitous terms. He had attended four schools of learning, two in Canada and two in the United States. Ten years ago he and Prof. Nicholson had graduated from Princeton College, and his only regret was that he did not attend Queen's in order to receive a polishing off, such as he believed it capable of giving, judging it by the addresses of the graduating students that day. Next to being a graduate of Queen's he felt honored in being a trustee of it.

PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, ETC.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, Ottawa, proposed "Professors and Lecturers." Buildings, libraries, and apparatus were all essential and mindful, but he had the firm conviction that the staff of the University really made it. He would not say that the lecturers were the Professors' wives (Laughter) but he certainly assumed that they were, if not silent, at least invisible members of the Senate. The toast was received with enthusiasm.

Dr. Watson made the first reply. He ventured the opin-

ion that Queen's College had always been a synonym for progress and expansion. In one of Geo. Macdonald's novels the idea was expressed that it was a grand thing to come of good stock. When he reflected upon the names of Lyddell, Machar, Leitch, Soodgrass, Murray, Mackerras and others, he felt that they had come of good stock, denial and devotion. (Applause.) He referred to the method of examining adopted in Queen's. There were two best methods, the worst being that of a "paper University." He remarked that people were of the opinion that the Professor being both the preparer of questions and the examiner the students were allowed to pass all too leniently. There was no greater mistake. He admitted, however, that there was an imperfection in the system of examination. The system which he recommended was that of co-examiners. The gold metallists should be rewarded and employed as co-examiners from the fact that they in some instances knew as much, if not more, about certain subjects than did the teachers, and they would thus relieve the Professor of great labour and responsibility and suspicion. The Senate he declared to be altogether too small; it should be multiplied by three. He hoped to see the day when such a consummation will be reached. The feeling was gradually spreading that it was as criminal to starve the intellect as it was to starve the body.

Dr. Lavell stated that the medical College, on the whole, was very successful. When the Faculty had been the means of introducing such men to the audience as Dr. Sullivan, it could not be said that they labored in vain or had spent their strength for naught. The medical College had increased in efficiency, thanks to the kindly interest taken in it by Principal Grant, and what was something new, there was money in hand to apply to improvements, and it was a satisfaction to state that in the fall the school of medicine and surgery would be opened, thoroughly equipped and equal in appliances to any other in the Dominion. (Applause.) Reference had been made to the opening of Queen's College to the ladies. Why they had in the Royal College what they had in no other College in this country or anywhere else, and in the face of great opposition and some sentiment, classes which had been established for the ladies only. The Professors were determined to give the experiment a fair trial.

Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, B.A., responded for the Law Faculty instituted in the 41st year of the College's age. Queen's had sent forth a large number to pray for their fellowmen, but had sent forth comparatively few to prey upon their fellowmen. (Laughter.) In the Law Faculty there were seven lecturers and four students, and notwithstanding they had lectured to them vehemently, earnestly, forensically and didactically, those students still survived.

THE ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

Prof. Dupuis very cordially proposed "The Alma Mater Society" to which Mr. D. McIntyre, B.A., President, made a brief but sensible reply.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Prof. Nicholson gave "The University Council," which gave evidence of its possession of wisdom, conservatism, mature age, and also the enthusiasm and vigour of youth. They were men of practice as well as theory. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. V. Rogers, B.A., briefly responded, stating that University Council contained representatives of the various churches and denominations, clergymen, doctors, lawyers and men of science, all alumni of Queen's College. It was young yet, but great things were expected from it in the future.

Mr. A. P. Knight, Registrar of the Council, also responded briefly.

The Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., proposed the "Benefac-

tors." The University had three kind of benefactors: first, those who started it; the second generation were the Principals who entered upon their task guilelessly, and latterly, those of assault and battery like Snodgrass and Grant. (Laughter.) The institution was a success because it rested upon popular opinion. Having a fine building it remained for a few gentlemen to come forward and furnish chairs of \$50,000 each. Caesar said "Count nothing done when something remains to be done." This was Principal Grant's motto. He wished the ladies to be coupled with with the toast, as they were some of the College's best benefactors.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

Mr. P. C. McGregor, B.A., Brockville, proposed the "Bachelors of Arts," of '81, and said if the valedictorians which they had heard in the afternoon were representatives, the class needed no compliments paid them. (Applause.) Song—"I'll have a sheepskin too."

Mr. W. G. Brown, B.A., replied for the class of '81.

BACHELORS OF DIVINITY, 1881.

Rev. Prof. Mowat proposed the "Bachelors of Divinity of 1881," and said the degree was one of rare merit owing to the labor steadily imposed on the competitors. An ordinary student never dreamed of proceeding to the degree. The degree of B.D. from Queen's University was evidence that the man who wore it was a student of splendid ability.

Mr. James Ross, the only bachelor this year and the eighth to receive the degree in eighteen years, on rising to reply was very warmly received.

Dr. Dupuis toasted the "Medical Graduates of 1881." Chorus—"Saw my leg off—short!" (Laughter.)

Prof. Ferguson, in proposing "The Honorary Graduates," was proud to say that though Queen's still worthily bestowed her honors, that they were still comparatively few in number, and therefore their value was enhanced.

Rev. Dr. Bell replied in the absence of Rev. Dr. Bain.

Mr. John McIntyre, M.A., gave the "Gold Medalists," which elicited an eloquent reply from Mr. A. B. McCullum, B.A., who had come 350 miles to attend convocation. Mr. J. P. Hume, double gold medalist for this year, was called for; but some one explained that Mr. Hume was better at working than talking, so he did not reply.

Mr. M. S. Oxley, B.A., proposed the "Missionary Society." Next came the "Y.M.C.A." The "Glee Club" was responded to by the President, Mr. Hamford. The "Foot Ball Club" and "Athletic Association" by Messrs. Young, captain, and Hay, hon. secretary, respectively. The "Ossianic Society" by Mr. J. Chisholm, B.A., who said he was about to start an agitation for founding a Gaelic chair in Queen's College. He had already been promised thousands of dollars throughout the country. This announcement was received with applause. The "University Volunteers" was responded to by Lieut. Ross, who closed a neat speech with the impressive remark "the country is safe in our hands."

This finished the list and the company broke up at 1:30 A.M. We clip from a local paper the names of some of the ladies present with their dresses:

- Mrs. Grant, black silk.
- Mrs. Ferguson, black silk.
- Mrs. Mowat, black silk, black velvet and fichue of white lace.
- Mrs. Rogers, heliotrope silk.
- Mrs. Knight, blue silk and black velvet.
- Miss de St. Remy, crimson satin petticoat and gray silk overskirt.
- Mrs. Patterson, mauve silk.
- Miss Everett, black silk.

Miss Mackenzie, brown silk.
Miss Fannie Smith, pink cashmere, trimmed with pink satin.

Mrs. McMillan, black watered silk, trimmed with white lace.

Miss Duff, pink cashmere, trimmed with ruby velvet.
Miss Hutcheson, Brockville, navy blue, trimmed with cream colored flush.

Miss Givens, black silk.

WEDNESDAY.

To-day was Convocation Day. At 3 o'clock Convocation Hall was fairly jammed—a large majority of the people being ladies. The front benches had been reserved for graduates and prizemen, but the ushers were powerless to keep people back, and ladies who had come early to ensure getting good seats had, as usual, the satisfaction of seeing late comers occupy the seats which had been denied to them; while the graduates, &c., meekly stood up or sat on the platform and let their legs hang over.

The members of Convocation entered in procession, through a private entrance, and took their seats on the platform in the following order:

- C. E. Ireland, B.A., Bursar, carrying the Bible with cross-stitch.
- Chancellor's Chaplain: the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D.
- Principal and Vice-Principal.
- Alphons Todd, Esq., Ottawa.
- Professors of Theology, Arts, Medicine and Law.
- Registrar Knight and University Council.
- Board of Trustees.
- Other members of Convocation.

The following are some of those noticed on the platform:

- A. Todd, Esq., Ottawa.
- Professors Mowat, Dupuis, Ferguson, Watson, Nicholson, Fowler, Irwin, Fenwick, Oliver, Sullivan, Fowler, Lewis, Rogers, Walkum, Macdonnell, McIntyre and Macfar. Rev. Geo. Bell, L.L.D., Walkerton, Rev. W. Bain, D.D., Perth, Rev. Thomas Wardrop, D.D., Guelph, Rev. R. Neill, D.D., Burnbrae, Dr. Boulter, M.P.P., Stirling, Rev. T. G. Smith, D.D., Kingston, Hon. Alex. Morris, D.C.L., Toronto, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto, Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal, Rev. R. J. Lindsay, Hamilton, Rev. Donald Ross, B.D., Lachine, P. C. McGregor, B.A., Brockville, Rev. N. McNesb, L.L.D., Cornwall, Mayor Penne, Kingston, and others.

Principal Grant made some remarks about the want of accommodation, and said that hereafter the admittance would have to be by ticket—with a preference to subscribers, which latter remark created a laugh.

The Chancellor's Chaplain then opened the proceedings with devotional exercises.

The Chancellor then called on the different professors to distribute the prizes for the different classes. Besides the prize list published in our last issue several special prizes were given—notably to Messrs. McCannell and Chisholm, the former gentleman has not been absent, or even late, for a lecture for seven years. The prize poet—Mr. Marquis—received a copy of Fenyson's works. Mr. R. McKay was called to the front and presented with the Governor General's prize—an order for a complete edition of Chamber's Encyclopædia. Col. DeWinton intimated the intention of His Excellency to continue the prize next session. It is given to the member of the graduating class who makes the highest average in three subjects—pass or honor. The Registrar then read the names of winners of scholarships, honors and gold medals.

In presenting his medal the Mayor said it gave him satisfaction to continue the kindly custom introduced by a distinguished son of Queen's (ex-Mayor McIntyre.) The recipient of his medal he referred to as having won double honors, in Mathematics and Chemistry. The presentation was not, he hoped, to be considered a mere tribute of his own, for if so it would be comparatively uninteresting, but might be accepted by the students of Queen's as a good will offering from the citizens, another golden link which bound them to old Kingston. He trusted that as long as Queen's College remained, and its prospects seemed bright for a century at least, the Mayors would in this way give a slight expression of esteem for this noble place of learning, and of regard for the students who are going forth to carry her fame as a university town over the whole continent.

The tickets entitling to scholarships were then presented. The two Toronto Scholarships by Mr. Macdonnell, the Grant by his brother the Principal, the Kingston by the Mayor, the McGillivray by Rev. R. Campbell, the Church (1) and (2) by Mr. Gordon, the McIntyre by Dr. Bain, the Buchan, (1), and (2), by Dr. Neill. The medal for Political Economy was announced to be of silver, but the papers and essays of Mr. J. R. O'Reilly had been of such exceptional excellence that the donors had felt constrained to change it into gold. Mr. H. T. Shibley, who carried off this same medal last year, was presented with it, and was vociferously applauded. Then came that most interesting performance the breaking open the letters to ascertain who had gained the prizes for essays. When the Principal broke the envelope accompanying the essay on the County of Frontenac, he seemed puzzled, and read A. Maria Harman, and shook his head; but Mr. Gordon remarked that it was all right, and that the successful competitor was Miss Harman of Ottawa, which intimation occasioned the warmest applause. Dr. Thorburn's object in giving this prize for the histories of Canadian Counties, is to gather in facts about the early history of Canada, before the facts are lost, and also to create a taste for research. The successful essay will be placed in the Archives office in Ottawa. The subject for next year is the "Best history of the County of Prescott." The prize is open to one.

THE REGISTRAR

then read the minute of Senate conferring the degrees B.A. on 23, M.A. on 3; B.D. on 1; M.D. on 16. He then administered the *spousio academica*, which elicited the usual deep *spoudo* from the graduates.

Laureation then took place, the Chancellor conferring the degree; but a change is noticeable in the use of English instead of Latin; the presentee kneels, and is capped, the Chancellor saying: "I admit you to this degree with all its benefits and privileges, in the name of this University and under authority of its Royal Charter. Rise, Bachelor." After the ceremony of laureation the newly admitted graduates rose and the Principal delivered the following brief but pointed address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS,—As Dr. Williamson is to address you, and as on account of the institution of the Sunday afternoon services I have had several opportunities during the session of speaking to you, I shall content myself on this occasion with merely bidding you a hearty and affectionate God-speed. I recognize before me preachers of the everlasting gospel, physicians, high school masters, students of law, students of divinity, who are sure to make their mark among their fellow-men as good workmen in whatsoever calling they may devote themselves unto. It matters very little what the work may be. The spirit in which the work is done is everything. As Carlyle says, speaking of his peasant father, "Be his work that of palace-building and kingdom-building, or only of delving and ditching, to me is no matter, or next to none. All human work is transitory, small in itself, contemptible. Only the worker thereof, and the spirit that dwells in him, is significant." Never forget that. Let each of you always remember that he is himself greater than any position to which he may attain, of more worth than any profession or all the possessions under the sun. My brothers, here is a sheaf of old maxims that you can carry away, and that may be of more value to you than all your scholarship. "To thine old self be true." "Keep thyself pure." "Watch and pray." "He prayeth best who loveth best." "In re-nunciation of self all true wisdom and life begin." May the God of all grace go with you and bless you!

VICE-PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL.

Dr. Williamson followed with an address to this effect: I have been asked, gentlemen graduates of 1880-1, to say a few words to you on this auspicious occasion. I congratulate you on your having been found by the Senate, after a lengthened ordeal of examination, worthy of the degrees to which you have been admitted, and trust that you will shed additional lustre on them in your after life. I took the opportunity only three days ago to remind you of that which you yourselves cannot but feel, that you have much need of wisdom to guide you in your future career, and to direct your attention to one prominent qualification the possession of which is essential to your true usefulness, the inner and spiritual life. Is there anything else, think you, which can supply the lack of it? Will it be enough to have traversed the wide fields of learning, or explored the penetralia of science? No, my friends, I do not detract in the least from the real value of intellectual endowments, and acquisitions, or depreciate the distinction which they justly confer. The general tendency of mental culture is greatly to promote the refinement and influence of nations and of individuals, and to advance the interests of religion and morality. There is, however, no necessary connection between it and that higher wisdom, the sense of duty and responsibility which alone can guide the helm aright, when, as many of you are soon about to do, you launch forth your bark into the open sea. Else why do we find eminent intellectual knowledge and research in some, in the present day enunciating doctrines from which the instinctive convictions of mankind and a sound philosophy alike recoil, ignoring or denying the existence of God and the obligations to His service, the very articles of faith which deistical writers like Lord Herbert and Mr. Blount have laid down as elementary axioms of belief, as fundamental truths in which all can agree. Mere learning and science alone, therefore, may be found side by side with folly and impiety, and at the best in themselves affect only the mind without any immediate reference to our most vital interests as those of moral and responsible beings. No, gentlemen, intellectual knowledge can as little, as mere outward forms and professions, supply the want of the inner principle of a deep sense of duty to God and to your fellow men. Let this be ever your great and controlling motive; and it will enable you, as it did mighty men in former

times, bravely to contend, strenuously to labor, and steadfastly to endure for the course of righteousness and truth. Hear with regard to the importance of this principle, however widely men may differ in their judgment of its application of it, the confession of faith of the famous statesman Prince Bismarck, who has been for years the virtual ruler of Germany, and who now more than any other man may be said to hold the destinies of Europe in his hand. "Why should I fret and toil unceasingly in this world, and expose myself to perplexities and ill-usage if I did not feel that I must do my duty. To what original to ascribe the sense of duty I know not except to God. The firm stand that for ten years I have taken against all possible absurdities of the court I owe purely to my decided faith. If I were not a Christian and a firm believer, if I had not the miraculous basis of religion, you would never had such a Chancellor. Take away from me my relation to God, and I am the man to pack up to-morrow and be off to Varzin to grow my oats." Whatever position, gentlemen, you may be called to fill, let duty hold the first place in your regards, and form the most influential factor alike in your ordinary business and in higher things, and you will thus be most effectually guarded against pursuing the *ignis fatui*, the false lights which hover over the bogs and quagmires of merely worldly maxims and enticements, and tempt you to stray from the path of the good and the true. While this reigning sense of duty is your lodestar in all the relations and affairs of life, let it be especially influential in the performance of the functions of the callings which you have chosen or may yet choose. Whatever else you may be ignorant of or may seek to know, let it be a matter of conscience with you to make yourselves as thoroughly acquainted as possible with everything necessary for the right discharge of the requirements of your profession, and to deny yourselves to everything else until its just claims are satisfied, and that to the utmost of your ability. A paramount regard to this principle will be the best antidote to thoughtlessness and inconsideration, to flightiness and sloth, and lead to that patient and for the time, all absorbing attention to the work in hand to which the world and the church owe so much. To fixed and earnest thought, to honest hard work, Newton with a modesty equalled only by his genius, ascribed his discoveries in science. To it, too, the church owes the invaluable productions of such men as Richard Baxter, whose practical writings alone fill four volumes. So intent was he on the work in which he was engaged, that, when one spoke to him of his consolations in his imprisonment for conscience sake he replied that he was scarcely sensible of the difference between his cell and his own study except by the opening and shutting of the prison gates which were immediately below the place of his confinement. Whatever distractions of extraneous business, or pleasure, however interesting or agreeable in their proper place, may present themselves, let none turn you aside from the faithful fulfillment of the duties of your profession, and you will thus, by God's grace, be enabled to do much where others, with less fixed and high resolve, would fail or do little.

Lives of great men all remind you
You can make your lives sublime
And departing leave behind you
Footprints on the sands of time.

Like us, then, be up and doing
With a heart for every fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The Registrar read the minutes of Senate agreeing to confer the degree of LL.D. upon Sir W. Young, L. H.

Frechette and Alphæus Todd. The Principal, as Vice-Chancellor, presented the name of Sir W. Young first, and said:

MR. CHANCELLOR,—I have the honour to present to you the name of Sir William Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, as one whom the Senate adjudges worthy of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Son of that John Young whose letters published half a century ago under the signature of Agricola—led to the formation of the first Agricultural Society in Nova Scotia and gave an impulse to scientific farming and the breeding of cattle in the lower Provinces that is felt to this day, he has followed throughout a long life in the footsteps of a wise and patriotic father, and extended by service in many a good cause the reputation of an honoured name. His eloquence combined with practical sagacity, untiring industry and profound legal and constitutional learning, early gained for him a high position at the bar, and in the political arena; and neither tongue nor pen has lost its cunning, though he is now past the limit of life assigned unto man by the psalmist. He and the late Joseph Howe were long the recognized leaders of the great party that won responsible government for Nova Scotia. To him it is mainly owing that no monopoly forbids the people from developing the mines and minerals treasured up under their own soil. He advocated the union of the British American Provinces when the statesmen here in the west could see no farther east than Quebec. Himself an alumnus of Glasgow University, he identified himself with every measure for the furtherance of popular or collegiate education, and on retiring from political conflict to enjoy the repose of the Bench and the highest dignity open to Nova Scotians in their own province, his industry did not relax and his interest in all that conduces to the true welfare of the people increased. In encouraging agricultural and industrial progress and charitable effort, in securing for the people one of the most beautiful seaside parks in the world, in establishing a public library in Halifax, and in presiding over Dalhousie College as the Chairman of its Board of Governors, he has been a shining example of what men in high station ought to be. Especially do his services in the cause of University education demand recognition. For many years he has been the *decus et tutamen* of Dalhousie College, and in honouring him we desire to extend to a sister University one of the courtesies that should bind together the republic of letters.

The Chancellor replied: "It is with much pleasure that I receive Dr. Young as a graduate of Queen's, and direct his name to be enrolled."

MR. CHANCELLOR—The Senate asks you to enrol in our book of gold Louis Honore Frechette. Literature is a plant of slow growth, and therefore it is not wonderful that Canada has a few names that are known in the world of letters, and that in such departments as history, poetry, and general literature, the Province of Quebec should lead her sister provinces. Quebec has a stirring and romantic history, extending back for more than three centuries, lit up by the names of Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, Montcalm, and thousands of native French Canadians, as adventurous, intrepid and gay-hearted as the bravest sons of France. The memories of the past blend with the lyric cry in which the intense personality of pure and fervent natures expresses itself, and the product are poems in which patriotic feeling blends with rare lyrical power and perfection of form. We may say so without being accused of national vanity when the Immortals of the French Academy have crowned our Frechette and awarded him the grand Montyon prize. We may honour him, for, as M. Joly said at our opening, Frechette has conferred honour, not on Quebec alone, not on Canada alone, but on all

America. While he is the poet of the Mississippi as well of the St. Lawrence his muse is distinctly Canadian. So has his life-work been. He has not confined himself to verse, but devoting himself, as a politician, to blue books he took the initiative in proposing the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, the grandest scheme that can be conceived to ensure the material well-being of Quebec. A poet must be a patriot, for the poet is the highest style of man. Frechette's patriotism is not confined within the narrow limits of race and language. It extends to all who are Canadians. Accordingly he understood at once the sentiments that animated us in offering our tribute to his genius. In answer to my communication he writes: "The Senate is giving a practical illustration of the great principle that in the republic of arts, science and literature there is no difference of creed or nationality, together with a generous example of the spirit of fraternal liberalism which ought to unite the orphans of France with the sons of Albion under our Canadian flag." May Frechette bring fresh trophies to Canada for many a year, and may all Canadians, whether of French, English, Scotch, Irish, or whatsoever descent, never forget that to use Cartier's word, "they are before everything else Canadians."

The Chancellor expressed the gratification it gave him to receive Monsieur Frechette as a graduate.

RECEPTION TO MR. TODD.

Mr. Alpheus Todd was then presented for honours, the Principal reading the following address:

MR. CHANCELLOR — The third gentleman whom the Senate requests you to constitute a son of Queen's, by an honorary degree, is present in our Convocation, and therefore I may not speak of him with the same freedom with which I have allowed myself to speak of those who are present only in spirit. Every one who values British constitutional government, that system which better than any other guards liberty from the despotism of anarchy, which gives room for the free play of popular will within forms strengthened by age and hallowed by august associations, which prevents revolution by sanctioning constitutional development, which rejoices to see the bounds of freedom widen from age to age as

"Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent"

while it insists upon maintaining executive authority in undiminished vigour, must welcome an authoritative interpreter of that wonderful constitution as a public benefactor. We live under that political system take a legitimate pride in the thought that Mr. Alpheus Todd, whom all the world recognizes as such an interpreter, is a Canadian. The British Constitution was Mr. Todd's first love, and his latest work shows that he is faithful to the end. More than forty years ago, before May had written his 'Usage of Parliament,' Mr. Todd, then a youth not 20 years of age, wrote a manual of parliamentary practice, the value of which was so generally and immediately recognized that the Legislature of United Canada, in 1847, formally adopted it for the use of members. In his greater works, published comparatively recently, entitled 'Parliamentary Government in England,' and 'Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies,' we have the ripe fruits of life long research and matured thought. Mastery of details is combined with breadth of view, appreciation of constitutional forms with political insight, legal acumen with judicial impartiality. Among other noteworthy features his vindication of the powers and functions of the Sovereign, or of the representative of the Sovereign, is valuable as against the hasty generalizations of a restless age. To him the crown is not merely ornamental. The Sovereign is the key stone of the social and political fabric, giving unity and continuity to the national life, and deter-

mining practical legislation by the subtle influences of tradition and character and the legitimate authority of a personality far removed from the strifes of the hour and the fanaticisms of party. In conclusion I may add that every one who has had occasion to consult books in Ottawa is indebted to Mr. Todd, for to an apparently limitless knowledge of books he joins a courtesy that enhances the value of the information which he places freely at the services of inquirers.

Mr. Todd, who was warmly received, expressed his great indebtedness for the distinction so honorably and generously conferred. He regretted that his associates in this honor were not present to respond for themselves as gratefully as he was sure they would. Here he recalled a pleasant incident of his first acquaintance with Sir Wm. Young, twelve years ago, and then he said he would take the liberty of enforcing upon the large audience before him the object of his writings—the higher power of constitutional authority. He contended that there was a religion in politics that all men should recognize. The sacredness of authority should ever be highly regarded. He enlarged upon this theme and the need of a higher purity in politics.

MEDICOS' MERITS RECOGNIZED.

When the graduates in medicine were capped Dr. Fowler presented Drs. Gibson and Wallace with special honorary certificates; while Drs. Oldham and McGurn each received purses of \$75 each for acting as Demonstrators of Anatomy in the Royal College during the past session.

PRINCIPAL'S CLOSING REMARKS.

At the request of the Chancellor the Principal delivered the closing address thus:

MR. CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVOCATION—It is my duty before Convocation is dismissed to submit to you, somewhat in the form of a report, a brief sketch of the history of the past year, and our present position. Queen's has chosen for its motto the cry of Marshal Blucher. We take no step backwards. Every year we take many steps forward. Three years ago the campus consisted of six acres. Last year the six had increased to nine. At present it consists of twenty-one acres, a campus large enough for all the extensions we are likely to make in the course of the next century. A base is the first requisite in all undertakings. We have secured our base. The citizens of Kingston have given us one new building that has more lofty, well ventilated, spacious class rooms, and conveniences of all kinds for good work than I have ever seen put up anywhere for the same cost or for twice the money. You can hear the hammers of the workmen who are at this moment erecting our modest observatory in the rear. Soon I hope to see additional houses built for professors; a separate building for chemistry, natural history and studies bearing on agriculture and the mechanic arts, a ladies' college; a divinity hall; and all other buildings that should cluster round a great University. We have room for these now. Last year we had not. Every part of our new building is completed and finished except the library and museum. In order to fill the shelves in the lower half of the library we need \$2,000 a year for the next six years. If any one will make a good beginning I offer to join hands with him to close this gap. To fit up a museum is the work of many years, but we require \$1,000 at once to get the requisite shelving, cases, and additions to our stock essential for class work. The physics laboratory is in excellent condition, thanks to Dr. Williamson's untiring energy and liberality. Professor Dupuis went to New York last September to select what was immediately required for the new chemistry laboratory, and next month he proceeds to France and Germany to obtain a complete equipment. To

reveal the spirit that animates our professors I take the liberty of mentioning, without asking his permission, that his visits to various Universities, to New York, and now to the continent of Europe, are made entirely at his own expense.

The new building and the additions, actual and prospective, to our teaching staff have helped us in the task to which we addressed ourselves last year, of making our educational system wider and more elastic. A student can now proceed to his degree by so many courses that practically almost every variety of mind is recognized. Further development in this direction is impossible without additions to the staff not now contemplated. We have also reduced the number of subjects the students requires to know and increased the amount of knowledge he is required to possess. We have faith in education, not in cram, refusing to be beguiled by Mr. Lowe's ingenious definition that "a cram is what I know and what you do not know." We prefer *Multum in Parva*. An average professor finds that all the faculties of his mind are required to grapple with one subject at a time. We have so far bowed to current public opinion as to concede that a student has three times as much mental vigour and versatility as a professor, and therefore we allow him to "pass" on three subjects at once. Universities whose under-graduates study six, seven or eight subjects in the same session have a standard of student capacity so elevated that it is completely out of our limited sight.

The new building, and the additions to and changes in the course that have been referred to, have enabled us to solve the problem of University education for women in the only way in which it can be solved. If mind is the same thing in woman as it is in man, then the best mental gymnastics must be best for both sexes. Men and women are not alike. Neither are all men alike. Variety of studies is required in any University worthy of the name even though women are excluded from them. Let that variety be secured and you must either admit women or do those of them who demand a thorough education the most grievous injustice. The only other course is to duplicate the Universities of the country, and as from the nature of the case the number of women desirous of a University education is not likely to be more than from one-fifth to one-tenth the number of men, few will propose that, except those who are always ready to spend other people's money. But what about their health is the popular cry on the subject now! I think that I have heard that cry before. I never knew a student break down from drinking, smoking, irregular habits, idleness, or secret sins, that his fond parents did not attribute it all to over study. As with young men so with young women. Wise professors to direct their study will not injure them. Moderate, regular, even hard study occasionally, will not injure them; but frivolity, dissipation, late hours, mental vacuity, candy, tight-lacing, thin-soled boots and other abominations will. Besides, that terrible bug-bear, Greek, is not required for a degree now. Though recent experience inclines me to believe that women are not the ones who are most afraid of Greek and Latin. In Cornell University, where they constitute about one-eighth of the students attending, I was present last week at the Honour Latin Class. The Class numbered ten. Seven were young women, three were young men. Well, we have thrown Queen's open to all who desire an University education, and so far our confidence has been vindicated. The simple explanation is that our students are ladies and gentlemen. Though there are only six of the one sex, and hundreds of the other, the ladies, I doubt not, comfort themselves with the reflection that in church the proportions are sometimes reversed, and that no one finds it strange that men should venture into churches.

Among other new departures of the past session may be

mentioned a student's reading and consulting room, supplied with the leading British, Canadian and American periodicals and papers; the conversion of the old Convocation Hall into a gymnasium, under the auspices of the Alma Mater Society; the formation of a University volunteer company; and the practice of holding divine services on Sunday afternoons in the new Convocation Hall. Another feature of the session was the inauguration of the Law Faculty. The lecturers devoted themselves to their work with a faithfulness that must ensure success, and excepting only a few students at first they were not disappointed. All the other Faculties of Queen's had modest beginning, and this same may be said of the infancy of all great Universities. Lastly, the medical Professors find their new quarters most commodious. Having sold their old building they have a considerable sum on hand, which they have resolved to devote to the purchase of preparations and equipment of the most approved kind. They intend to send a committee of their number to New York shortly, to attend to this, and nothing will be left undone to keep abreast of modern public science. And now, gentlemen of the Convocation, and ladies and gentlemen, farewell for a brief season. The Senate's next duty is the preparation of the Calendar, which will be ready about the first of June. In the same month the General Assembly meets within these walls. By the end of September our students turn their faces again in this direction, and we hope to commence work then with an accession to our staff, with good news and good prospects.

FOUNDERS' AVENUE.

Convocation having closed with the benediction the Chancellor proceeded to the front gate of the campus, accompanied by a number of graduates, and commenced to plant the founders' avenue, that is to plant trees from the gate to the building, each sapling being dedicated to the memory of one of the original founders of the University. This ceremony was inaugurated by Dr. Bam offering an appropriate prayer. This work of planting was resumed and continued Thursday morning.

The trees are on each side of the drive, one side being for laymen, and the other for clerical founders. Trees were planted by the representatives and relations of the following:—

LAYMEN.

1. Hon. John Hamilton,
2. The late Hon. James Crooks,
3. " " Hon. Wm. Morris,
4. " " Hon. Archibald McLean,
5. " " Hon. John Macdonald, Gananoque,
6. " " Hon. Peter McGill,
7. " " Edward W. Thomson,
8. " " Hon. Thomas McKay,
9. " " Hon. James Morris,
10. " " John Ewart,
11. " " John Steele,
12. " " John Mowat,
13. " " Alex. Pringle,
14. " " John Munn,
15. " " John Strange,
16. The Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

CLERGYMEN.

1. The late Rev. Robert McGill, D.D.,
2. " " Rev. Alex. Gale,
3. " " Rev. John McKenzie,
4. " " Rev. Wm. Rentoul,
5. " " Rev. Principal Leach, D.D.,

6. The late Rev. Prof. George, D.D.,
7. " " Rev. Principal Machar, D.D.,
8. " " Rev. Peter Cotton Campbell, D.D.,
9. " " Rev. John Cruikshanks,
10. " " Rev. Alex. Matheson, D.D.,
11. The Rev. John Cook, D.D., L.L.D.,

The Chancellor entered into the project of tree planting with his accustomed zeal and undertook all the arrangements. Mr. David Nicol has been eminently successful in the culture of trees, and has warranted each one planted to live. When the trees are strong enough a conspicuous placard bearing the name of the founder will probably be attached.

The following lists may be considered an appendix to our rather long account of Convocation proceedings:

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

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| R. Mackay, Pictou, N.S. | W. Rothwell, Brantford. |
| J. Sommerville, Uxbridge. | W. J. Smyth, Uxbridge. |
| M. S. Snook, Kingston. | H. McPhadyen, Millbrook. |
| H. T. Shibley, Kingston. | A. McTavish, Drummond. |
| P. M. Pollock, Kingston. | W. G. Brown, Scarborough. |
| J. Moore, Phillipston. | J. J. Downing, Kingston. |
| W. Meikle, New Glasgow, N.S. | H. M. Mowat, Kingston. |
| D. McTavish, Scone. | J. Hutchison, Brockville. |
| A. R. Linton, Orono. | G. McArthur, Kincardine. |
| J. P. Hume, Burnbrae. | Rev. L. Lewis, <i>ad eundem</i> ,
Derby, Eng. |
| H. C. Fowler, Kingston. | P. F. Langill, River John, N.S. |
| B. N. Davis, Pittsburg. | |

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

James Ross, B.A., M.A., Hyde Park.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

James Ross, B.A., Hyde Park, Ont.
A. B. McCallum, B.A., Listowell.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| W. J. Gibson, B.A., Kingston. | J. H. Betts, Kingston. |
| J. S. McGurn, Lonsdale. | D. A. Johnston, Concession. |
| E. Oldham, Kingston. | R. Coughlin, Hastings. |
| D. Wallace, North Gower. | J. Jameson, Kars. |
| J. F. O'Shea, Norwood. | B. J. McConnell, Pembroke. |
| J. M. Dupuis, Kingston. | D. H. Rogers, Gananoque. |
| F. R. Alexander, Ottawa. | S. H. Snider, Niagara. |
| A. W. Herrington, Mountain View. | T. J. Symington, Camlachie. |

Messrs. Dupuis and McConnell will not get the degree until they attain their majority.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.

Sir Wm. Young, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Alphaus Todd, Esq., Chief Librarian to the Parliament of Canada; Louis Honore Frochette, Poet Laureate of France.

PASSMEN (ORDER OF MERIT.)

FACULTY OF ARTS.

JUNIOR GREEK.

C. J. Cameron, A. Gandier, J. Connell, R. J. MacLennan, D. W. Stewart, H. Halliday, J. Cooke, J. P. McNaughton, R. K. Owens, L. Perrin, G. Y. Chown, T. Bertram, H. McCuaig, A. McRossie, C. A. Scott, J. R. O'Reilly, C. L. Herald.

SENIOR GREEK.

S. W. Dyde, N. C. D. E. Mundell, A. L. Smith, W. Chambers, H. M. Froiland, J. McLeod, A. Shortt, J. Steele,

T. T. Renton, J. Murray, J. S. Skinner, A. J. Gool, A. Mc-Aulay, W. H. Macnee, R. L. Smith, R. C. Murray, A. McTavish, J. M. Shaw, A. Patterson.

JUNIOR PHILOSOPHY.

J. Hay, A. Shortt, J. A. Grant, J. Murray, W. J. Shanks, J. McLeod, A. J. Stevenson, J. R. Johnson, A. McLaren, E. Forrester, R. C. Murray, R. Irvine, H. B. Rathbun, H. W. Westlake, H. E. Young, A. McAuley, E. H. Britton.

SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.

A. R. Linton, D. McTavish, J. R. O'Reilly, A. McTavish, J. Hutchison, W. J. Smyth, P. M. Pollock, J. Moore, H. McPhadyen, J. Somerville, J. Anderson, M. S. Snook, H. T. Shibley, G. McArthur, W. Rothwell.

METAPHYSICS ONLY.

A. A. Pratt, M. S. Robertson.

LOGIC ONLY.

A. Patterson.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

R. H. Pringle.

JUNIOR FRENCH.

W. Nicol, Jennie H. Greaves, Annie L. Fowler, Magdalen Givens, G. F. Henderson.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICS.

R. J. McLennan, J. Connell, H. Halliday, G. Y. Chown, D. W. Stewart, G. F. Henderson, S. Childerose, R. Gow, Annie L. Fowler, J. P. McNaughton, J. Cooke, A. G. Farrell, A. McLachlin, Magdalen Givens, C. Devana, A. J. Macdonnell, Jennie H. Greaves.

SENIOR MATHEMATICS.

R. McKay, A. Givan.

JUNIOR CHEMISTRY.

W. Nicol, T. T. Renton, S. W. Dyde, A. C. Morris, A. L. Fowler, W. Morris, H. E. Young, S. W. Hobart, J. S. Skinner, P. F. Langill, P. M. Pollock, L. Ross, W. J. Shanks, R. L. Smith, N. Campbell, A. J. Gool, W. H. Macnee, R. C. Murray.

SENIOR CHEMISTRY.

B. N. Davis, J. P. Hume, W. Meikle, A. R. Linton, H. M. Froiland, J. Hay, W. G. Brown, J. Young.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

W. Meikle, D. McTavish, A. J. Stevenson, J. Sommerville, H. M. Froiland, J. Hutchison, H. T. Shibley, W. J. Smyth, J. Moore, W. Morris, A. A. McLaren, R. H. Pringle, H. McPhadyen, A. C. Morris.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A. Gandier, H. C. Fowler, A. McRossie, A. J. Stevenson, W. G. Brown, J. P. Hume, J. Kennedy, J. R. Johnston, J. J. Downing, Magdalen Givens, P. F. Langill, J. H. Greaves, S. Childerose, A. C. Morris, F. Bertram, A. McLeod, A. J. Macdonnell, T. G. Marquis, D. Munroe, J. Downing, W. Morris, E. Forrester, G. L. G. Gordon, A. G. Farrell, V. Hooper, H. M. Mowat, J. Shannon, T. H. McGurk, J. Somerville, A. A. McLaren, C. L. Herald.

HISTORY.

A. Givan, A. McRossie, J. Young, A. McLeod, R. Gow, J. R. Johnston, H. C. Fowler, R. K. Owens, A. L. Smith, J. Steele, W. J. Shanks, H. M. Mowat, A. E. Forrester, S. W. Hobart, H. B. Rathbun, D. Munroe, N. Campbell.

JUNIOR LATIN.

C. J. Cameron, A. G. Gandier, J. Connell, G. F. Henderson, R. J. MacLennan, J. Cooke, J. Kennedy, A. McLachlin, C. A. Scott, J. P. McNaughton, D. W. Stewart, L. Perrin, A. J. Macdonnell, H. Halliday, V. Hooper, S. Bertram, G. Y. Chown, J. Shannon, S. Childerose, H. McCuaig, T. G. Marquis, A. G. Farrell, T. H. McGurk.

SENIOR LATIN.

S. W. Dyde, A. Givan, D. E. Mundell, W. Chambers, R. K. Owens, A. L. Smith, J. Steele, A. McLeod, J. McLeod, P. M. Pollock, R. Gow, A. Shortt, P. F. Langill, J. A. Grant, W. G. Brown, T. T. Renton, J. Skinner, A. J. Gould, R. L. Smith, J. Murray, H. W. Westlake, J. M. Shaw, A. Ferguson, N. Campbell, W. H. Macnee, A. Patterson, L. Ross.

JUNIOR PHYSICS.

J. Hay, W. Spankie, W. J. Smyth, F. I. Bamford, R. W. Irvine, C. A. Scott, C. R. Flanders.

SENIOR PHYSICS.

R. Mackay, W. Spankie, W. Rothwell, R. W. Irvine.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY.

DIVINITY.

James Ross, J. W. Mason, D. McCannell, J. Andrew, J. Chisholm, M. S. Oxley, G. McArthur and W. E. D'Argent, equal; L. W. Thom, W. S. Smith.

APOLOGETICS.

J. Ross, J. Chisholm, D. McCannell, G. McArthur, D. Forrest, L. W. Thom, W. S. Smith.

CHURCH HISTORY.

J. Ross, J. Chisholm, J. Andrew, D. Forrest, L. W. Thom, J. W. Mason, W. E. D'Argent, W. S. Smith, G. McArthur.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

J. W. Mason, D. McCannell, L. W. Thom, J. Chisholm, M. S. Oxley, G. McArthur, W. S. Smith, D. Forrest.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

J. Ross, J. W. Mason, J. Chisholm, D. McCannell, M. S. Oxley, D. Forrest, L. W. Thom, G. McArthur, W. S. Smith.

HEBREW.

First year—W. Meikle; second year—J. Andrew; third year—D. McCannell, J. W. Mason, W. S. Smith. Scholarship—Church of Scotland \$60—J. W. Mason.

FACULTY OF LAW—FIRST YEAR.(ALPHABETICALLY.)

COMMON LAW.

H. M. Mowat, Kingston, H. T. Shibley, and M. S. Snook, Kingston.

EQUITY.

H. M. Mowat, H. T. Shibley, J. Strange, B.A., and Marcus Snook, Kingston.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

H. M. Mowat, H. T. Shibley, J. Strange, B.A., and Marcus Snook, Kingston.

CRIMINAL LAW.

H. M. Mowat, H. T. Shibley and M. S. Snook.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

INTERMEDIATE.

R. Garrett, B.A.; J. M. Stewart, D. B. Ruthertford, A. P. Cornell, G. H. Denike, C. E. Jarvis, C. A. B. Fry, R. S. Anglin.

FINAL.

The sixteen Doctors mentioned above.

HONOURS.

ARTS.

Mathematics and Physics,	J. P. Hume,	1st Class
Mathematics,	B. N. Davis,	1st Class
Chemistry,	B. N. Davis,	1st Class
do	J. P. Hume,	1st Class
do	A. R. Linton,	2nd Class

Mental and Moral Philosophy,	A. R. Linton,	1st Class
do	D. McTavish,	1st Class
Political Economy,	J. R. O'Reilly,	1st Class
Latin,	R. McKay,	1st Class
do	S. W. Dyde,	1st Class
do	A. L. Smith,	2nd Class
do	R. W. Irvine,	2nd Class
Greek,	S. W. Dyde,	1st Class
do	A. L. Smith,	1st Class
English Literature,	H. C. Fowler,	1st Class
do	A. Givan,	1st Class
do	J. Young,	1st Class
History,	H. C. Fowler,	1st Class
do	A. Givan,	1st Class
do	J. Young,	1st Class

MEDICINE.

House Surgeoncies of General Hospital—W. J. Gibson, B.A., and D. A. Wallace.

Demonstrations of Anatomy—Edmund Oldham and J. S. McGurn.

GOLD MEDALLISTS.

Classics,	S. W. Dyde.
Mathematics and Physics,	J. P. Hume.
Chemistry,	J. P. Hume.
Mental and Moral Philosophy,	A. R. Linton.
History and Eng. Literature,	H. C. Fowler.
Political Economy	J. R. O'Reilly.

Also H. T. Shibley, for Political Economy in 1879-'80.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

(For best examination in the graduating class, in any three subjects, pass or honour.)

Roderick McKay.

PRIZE POEM.

T. G. Marquis.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Glass Memorial,	S. Childerose.
St. Andrew's, Toronto,	W. Meikle, Hon. of Reekie.
Grant,	A. Shortt.
Toronto,	J. Hay, Hon. of Grant.
Kingston,	W. Nicol.
McGillivray,	J. Connell.
Reekie,	D. McTavish.
Cataraqui,	A. Givan.
McIntyre,	R. McKay, Hon. of Buchan, No. 2.
Church, No. 1,	C. J. Cameron, Hon. of McGillivray.
Church, No. 2,	A. Gandier.
Buchan, No. 1,	A. McTavish.
Buchan, No. 2,	W. Spankie.

MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

THE annual spring meeting of the Board of Trustees took place on Wednesday evening.

This most important business to be transacted was the appointment of a person to fill the Chair of Classical Literature, made vacant by the death of the Rev. John Hugh Mackerras, M.A.

There were many applicants for the Chair, among them first-class Oxford scholars, holding high educational positions in the mother country. The Trustees felt, and we think rightly, that other things being equal a Canadian should have the preference. They accordingly resolved to appoint to the vacant Chair, John Fletcher, Esq., B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and now Professor of Classics in the University of New Brunswick. Mr. Fletcher, though a young

man, has had a most distinguished course. He received his preparatory training in University College, Toronto, where he took a gold medal for classics and his B.A., in 1872. For the next three years he occupied the position of Principal of the Yarmouth Academy, Nova Scotia. He then proceeded to the classic precincts of Balliol College, Oxford, and studied for four years under the renowned Jowett, who gives him the most flattering testimonials. He took high honours there and his degree in 1879. He was immediately afterwards appointed Professor of Classics in the Provincial University at Fredericton, N.B. He comes now to Queen's in the full vigor of life, and the Trustees have high accounts of his excellence as a Professor and the enthusiasm with which his students regard him. Then again he is a Canadian and adds to his knowledge of Canada and sympathy with Canadian young men, the highest Oxford culture. The study of classics in Queen's, conducted as it will be under Professors Fletcher and Nicholson, should bear the highest possible fruit.

The Trustees send a letter from Dr. Williamson, announcing his desire to resign the Professorship of Natural Physics, he having filled a position in Queen's for forty years and desiring rest. The letter was heard with profound sorrow by every member of the Board, and while it was necessary to appoint a committee to look out a successor it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Williamson should continue for at least another session so that sufficient time might be given to look for a man in all respects qualified for so important a chair.

With the contemplated retirement of Prof. Williamson a great college light seems suddenly to be dimmed. From the cradling of the institution, forty years ago, to the present time he has been the faithful friend, teacher and guardian of the institution, struggling for it in prosperity and adversity, bearing the labors and discomforts without a murmur, and modestly carrying the fame and honor it has given him. But for his fidelity to Queen's in her earlier life it is doubtful if she would now fill a place in the college world. He is, indeed, her foster father, and with a parent's love must view her great and growing prosperity with pride. Having helped her over the rough places it is now no selfish or ungenerous act to ask for the rest which age and long service have entitled him to. But it is by no means necessary that the beloved Doctor should sever his connection with the University. He will doubtless be spared for many years to sit in the Senate as Emeritus Professor of Physics, and Professor of Astronomy in his capacity of Director of Observatory, of which he has been the controlling spirit for so many years.

Among other business it was reported to the Board that the deficit of revenue for the past year was \$1500.

The retiring Trustees were re-elected, viz.:

Rev. William Bain, D.D., Perth,
Rev. Thomas G. Smith, D.D., Kingston,
Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., Toronto,
James McLennan, M.A., Q.C., Toronto,
Hon. Alex. Morris, M.A., D.C.L., Toronto,
George Davidson, Esq., Kingston,
George M. Kinghorn, Esq., Montreal.

The Revs. R. Campbell, M.A., and T. F. Fotheringham, M.A., were re-appointed lecturers for next session in the Faculty of Theology, and the Rev. James Carmichael, M.A., of King, lecturer on Church History for the session of 1882-83.

The Principal was authorized to secure assistance for Professor Dupuis in the junior classes.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL.

REPORT 1880-81.

THE staff submitted their annual report to the Alma Mater Society, on Saturday, April 23. The report said (1) that Chancellor Fleming had generously undertaken the publication of 1500 copies of the first number for the year, which had been despatched to subscribers to the College endowment; (2) that fifty students in Arts did not take the JOURNAL; (3) that the circulation was 725 numbers, and that of 550 outside subscribers only 220 had paid up; (4) that the JOURNAL would have to cease publication unless more encouragement were given to the staff in the matter of finances, and also in "copy;" (5) that the JOURNAL had received the usual number of flattering notices, and that the following gentlemen compose the staff for 1881-82:

H. M. Mowat, Law.	F. I. Bamford.
W. Meikle, Theology.	A. J. Stephenson.
J. M. Stewart, Medicine.	C. J. Cameron.
W. J. Shanks, Sec.-Treas.	

The Alumni will be represented by Messrs. Meikle and Mowat.

The report was adopted with enthusiasm. It is very gratifying to the staff to receive such encouragement from the Society, and the new staff hope that the same confidence may be placed in them, which was merited by their predecessors. Nothing but the warmest praise was bestowed on the conduct of the JOURNAL for the last year.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE Faculty of the Royal College must feel gratified at the success of their students before the Medical Council of Ontario at the recent examination. The examinations were severe. But only three of the Final class in Medicine failed to pass the examination. The total number of final students who went up was over 90, and as only 30 succeeded in passing, it will be seen to what advantage our students show when compared to those of other colleges.

Of the Trinity and Toronto students only fifteen got through. This created weeping and gnashing of teeth, and a mass meeting of the plucked ones was held in Toronto at which a charge was made against Dr. Sullivan, of this city, examiner in Anatomy, for partizanship, and spite against Toronto students. The hollowness of this charge will be seen at once when we consider that the names of students were not attached to the papers examined, and also that Dr. Sullivan's examination was concurred in by the other examiners, who were Toronto men. The real

reason for dissatisfaction is that it has again been clearly demonstrated that the students of the Royal College, have an excellence in anatomical subjects which can never be attained by Toronto students. When Dr. Sullivan was seen in regard to these charges he, of course, promptly denounced them as false and slanderous. And we learn that it is not in this subject alone that the superiority of the Royal College is demonstrated every spring.

❖ MEETINGS. ❖

ED. NOTE.—In our fighting editor's report of the meeting of the Snow Shoe Club, the name of Mr. Carr Anderson was omitted from the list of officers. Mr. Anderson has been a zealous member of the club since its inauguration.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Athletic Association of Queen's College, was held on Wednesday, April 28th. After hearing a satisfactory report from the retiring Sec.-Treasurer, showing a respectable balance on hand, the election of officers for the sports next fall was then proceeded with and resulted as follows

Hon. President—Principal Grant.
Hon. Sec.-Treasurer—J. Young.
Ex. Committee—Messrs. John Young, W. Spankie, A. McAuley, J. Grant, W. Nicol and T. Bertram.

A QUEEN'S COLLEGE CLUB.

QUITE recently a club bearing this name has been formed in Toronto. Its members are all the ministers of the Presbytery of Toronto who are *Alumni* of Queen's. The objects for which the club has been formed are these: To cultivate social intercourse; to discuss subjects of literary and academic interest; to confer on matters pertaining to ministerial work, and to pursue such studies in connection therewith as may be deemed advisable. The fact that a place is given in this programme to questions of an academic nature shows that our friends in the West are not unmindful of their *Alma Mater* and her interests. We wish the club long life and ever widening usefulness.

E CLUB RE-UNION.

DURING the rush of the final examinations and the labors preparatory thereto, the Glee Club declined all invitations to sing at concerts, and as a consequence no practices were held for somewhat over a month. The natural result of such a prolonged state of quiescence on the part of the members was of course to render them all the more eager for a re-union, after the harassing effects of a protracted "cram" had begun to wear away. Recognizing this fact, the President of the Glee Club, Mr. Fred. Bamford kindly undertook to furnish an evening's enjoy-

ment for the Club, and extended an invitation to all the members to meet at a re-union on Monday evening, the 25th inst. After several astonishing gastronomical feats on the part of the guests of the evening (for which feats a series of country tea-meetings during the session had evidently been a source of training) the evening was given up to mingled song and sentiment.

After a few words of welcome from the President, who acted as chairman and host, the company joined in honoring the toast of "Her Majesty," coupling with it the chorus of "God Save the Queen." The next toast was given by R. S. Anglin, Vice-President, viz., "The Senate of the University and the Faculties of Divinity, Arts, Law and Medicine." Chorus, "Littoria." Responded to by J. S. Skinner on behalf of the Arts students, H. T. Shibley, B.A., for those of the legal robe, and J. Max Dupuis for the Me.l.s. Following this came "Our Alma Mater;" replied to by H. T. Shibley, B.A. Song—"Alma Mater." The next toast on the list was "The class of '81," which called forth responses from Marcus S. Snook, B.A., and H. T. Shibley, B.A. Chorus—"I'll have a sheepskin, too." "The Juniors," was replied to by H. M. Froiland. Song—"In Junior year." Following this came "The Sophomores," responded to by Messrs. W. Macnee and S. W. Hobart. Chorus—"Hete a roi." "The Freshman" was heartily received, and replied to by Mr. Allan McRossie. Song—"As Freshman first, etc." "The Divinity Students" were honored at the hands of Mr. H. Wright, eliciting a reply on their behalf from the Secretary of the club Mr. W. J. Shanks. The toast of "The Medical students" was enthusiastically received. Chorus—"Saw my leg off—short." Speeches on behalf of the "Meds" were made by Messrs. R. S. Anglin, J. M. Dupuis and F. D. Cumberland. Following the above came "The Law Students," replied to by M. S. Snook, B.A. "The College Societies" was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The different societies were ably represented by Messrs. Froiland, Shanks, Hobart, Dupuis, McRossie and Shaw. "Past Presidents and Members" and "Absent members," received due honor at the hands of Messrs. Cumberland and Bamford, the company singing "Auld Lang Syne." The toast of "The Ladies," was proposed by H. T. Shibley, B.A., in a modest speech. Chorus—"Maid of Athens." Felicitous replies to this toast were made by Messrs. Anglin, Shanks, and J. M. Shaw. The next and concluding toast of the evening was "Music," given by the Secretary in a speech highly complimentary to the Glee Club, its efficiency and training. Pleasing replies were received from Mr. Heath, the popular instructor of the Club, and Mr. Cumberland. A number of volunteer toasts followed, and the company broke up at a late hour, highly delighted with the evening's enjoyment.

With the close of the session the Glee Club winds up the most prosperous year of its existence—a year, too, characterized by the utmost harmony among its members, and one long to be remembered for the numerous occasions of enjoyment which it furnished.

◆PERSONAL◆

WE hope to start off with a large personal department in our first numbers next fall, and we wish students will note down anything about Queen's men which is worthy of notice, during the summer.

W. E. D'ARMENT has left for Minnesota last week, where he has obtained a missionary appointment for two years.

W. S. BETHUNE, '83, has obtained a Lieutenantcy in a Waterloo Battalion, and will enter "B" Battery, Royal School of Gunnery, for a short course during the summer months.

E. H. BRITTON, '83, has obtained an appointment on the staff of the Montreal Herald for the summer.

H. C. FOWLER, B.A., '81, has been appointed assistant master in the Carleton Place High School.

JAMES HUTCHESON, B.A., '81, has been articled to Wood & Webster, Brockville.

EDMUND OLDHAM, M.D., '81, has selected Woodville as his field of labour.

MARCUS S. SNOOK, B.A., '81, has entered the office of T. L. Shook, of Kingston, as a student of the laws.

THE Rev. F. P. Sym, an alumnus in Theology, has been called to Melbourne, and the Rev. H. Lamont, D.D., another alumnus to Chaudiere, Quebec.

WM. ROTHWELL, B.A., '81, holds a position in the Brantford Collegiate Institute.

◆EXCHANGES◆

A NEAT little periodical is the *Heidelberg Monthly Journal* from Ohio, which we will be glad to give a place on our list.

THE *Southern Collegian* is a new acquaintance, and is a most vigorous representative of its own College—Washington and Lee University. In a hasty glance through the March number our impression was that it was about the best College paper from the south of America. Its literary articles show ability and its local notes are characterized by good taste.

THE *Cornell Era* makes a great fuss, because our mailing clerk addresses it to Cornell College. The *Era* wishes it to be understood that Cornell is a University. We will see the boy about it, *Era*, and also that he addresses it to Ithaca and not Ithica. You see he has probably never had a classical education, hence the mistake. When we come to think of it, we have only received the *Era* once this session. Had we noticed the omission, the *Era* would certainly not have had cause to complain of any mistakes in its address from us. But we would be sorry to do this, because the *Era* is one of the best exchanges in every way, on our list.

HA! HA! *Student Life*, we received your March number last week. What a funny dog your artist editor is. We will explain to our readers that in the first part of the session, we noticed the pretensions of the *Life* to be an illustrated paper, like the *Spectator* you know, and also the fact that it based its claim on the incorporation of one or two miserable little wood cuts in its columns. The *Life* takes four columns of its valuable space to make a reply and at considerable expense proceeds to make its readers laugh by setting us forth in eight cuts, which show quite an amount of cleverness and satire, in their spirit if not in their execution, and makes a grand climax by calling us a Freshman. These

efforts, however, seem to have exhausted the artist, for the April *Life* contains absolutely nothing in the way of art, but a badly executed picture of a royal Bengal tiger, just to keep up appearances, you know. However, the artist informs us that he is very young, so he may improve; and we may be allowed to express the hope that he will be placed on the staff next year.

We now take leave of our fellow exchange men by thanking them for the many compliments we have received from them. We also note the fact that not one comment has been made upon us which is in any way adverse. We confess we have enjoyed the supervision of this column, and though very much dissatisfied with our work, we have often been much pleased on learning from different students that they appreciated and entered freely into the spirit of our conduct. *Adieu*, Eds, we are sorry that it cannot be an *revivir*.

◆COLLEGE WORLD◆

PROGRESS percheth on the College spires, across the border. The citizens of Kingston recently contributed the handsome sum of \$45,000 for the erection of a new building in connection with Queen's University.—*Niagara Index*.

THE average age at which students enter American Colleges is seventeen; a century ago it was fourteen.

THE HAZING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—This subject is one which has become old and somewhat hackneyed here, but an account must certainly be given in the College paper, and we shall try to give a truthful and unpartisan report of the affair. Monday afternoon, March 21st, Mr. E. S. Tipple, a freshman, received a note, purporting to be from a lady class-mate, inviting him to spend the evening at her residence. He left his home at about 8 p.m., and while passing Forman Park was suddenly seized by two persons, whose features were concealed by black masks. Almost before he realized what was the matter, a handkerchief had been tied over his eyes, a gag over his mouth, his hands securely tied when he was thrust into a carriage and his opportunity for crying out or resisting gone. The hack was driven about five miles out of the city, and then halted by the side of a woods, into which Tipple was dragged. The captors now resorted to various methods of amusing themselves with their prisoner for fifteen minutes; his hair was cut in places over his head, the bungling manipulator of the shears inflicting a scalp wound in one place. Attempts were made to force a liquid of unknown character down his throat, but unsuccessful in this, they applied it externally,—to the hair. Warning him that if he attempted to follow, he would be kicked to death, they pushed him over and ran off.—*Syracuse University Herald*.

SOME twenty or thirty meds. have gone up to Cobourg University, and obtained M.B., as a provision in case they will be plucked here. Dean Buchanan, of Philadelphia, would have been of use after all.—*Toronto University Paper*.

Never mind the boy, *Acta*, let him rant away. The manufacture of such articles as this evidently gives him intense pleasure. If we had known more of the character of our young friend, we wouldn't have wasted our space on him in a recent issue.

MR. ED. MCKAY has endowed a chair in the Montreal Theological College.

HON. W. McMASTER has built the new Baptist College, Toronto, at a cost of \$80,000, and endowed the Principal's Chair with the sum of \$50,000. Princely indeed. Rev. Dr. Castle has been appointed Principal and Rev. Prof. Torrance, of Woodstock, one of the Professors.